

RATES OF ADVERTISING.	
One Square, one week.....	\$1.00
One Square, two weeks.....	1.50
One Square, one month.....	2.50
One Square, three months.....	7.00
One Square, six months.....	13.00
Additional squares at proportional rates.	
A square is equal to TEN SQUARE INCHES of advertising type.	
Cash, invariably in advance.	

## The Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1872.

**CLUBS.**  
We return thanks to a friend for a second club at Hatteras, N. C. The club is still there.

**General A. R. Wright.**  
It is with profound sorrow that we record the death of General AMBROSE RANSOM WRIGHT, of Augusta.

General Wright was one of Georgia's most distinguished sons. As an officer of the Confederate Army, as a member of the bar, in the editorial sanctum, and in the social circle, he was alike distinguished and honored. A man of great personal magnetism, he made friends in every sphere of life.

We had formed for him a warm personal attachment. A friendship begun during an association in the army, had been cemented by the ties of the editorial sanctum. As a friend and as an editor we sincerely mourn his loss.

To his bereaved family and to his associates upon the staff of the *Chronicle and Sentinel* we extend our most heartfelt sympathies. His death at this time, just as he was about to enter upon his duties as a member of Congress, is a loss not only to Georgia, but to the whole South.

**The Louisiana Case.**  
Nothing can show the rapid tendency to centralization in the Federal Government more clearly than a comparison between the course pursued by President Buchanan in regard to an election trouble in Wisconsin during his administration, and that adopted by General Grant in the Louisiana case, in which the condition of affairs was almost identical. Twelve or more years ago there was an election in Wisconsin for Governor and State officers. As was the case in Louisiana, the law appointed a Board of canvassers to canvass the returns and declare the result. This was done, and W. A. Barstow was declared elected Governor by a small majority. An appeal from this decision was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, pending which Barstow was sworn in, and his competitor, Bashford, also took the oath of office. Both claimed to be Governor. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, after a full hearing, decided that it had authority to revise the official canvass, and did so, thereby electing Bashford. Barstow was a Democrat, and Mr. Buchanan was President. Had Barstow, pending the hearing of the case, applied to the United States Court for an injunction prohibiting the State Court from acting on the case, and another prohibiting Bashford from acting as Governor, and declaring Barstow elected, and directing the Marshal to arrest and detain him, and had the President ordered the troops to carry out the orders of the Federal Court, and forced upon the State of Wisconsin a Governor whom the people had rejected, then there would have been a precedent for the Louisiana case, and, probably, a precedent for a popular revolt in Wisconsin that would have started the whole country. But the President left the enforcement and interpretation of the laws of Wisconsin to the Courts of that State, and to the decision of its Supreme Court there was prompt obedience.

**New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railway.**  
Without adding any argument in that behalf, we simply have to say, that if the proposed line is to be the great transatlantic line, it should be compelled to touch the city of Wilmington, the first and only seaport town of any consequence in North Carolina.—*Baltimore Herald.*

We are glad to see that there is one paper in the State outside of the limits of this city, that is not too prejudiced against Wilmington, or is not afraid of bringing upon itself the displeasure of Wilmington's enemies, to say one word in its behalf when its interests are at stake. North Carolina has so long been tributary to Virginia and South Carolina, that too many of her law-makers regard it as very proper.

As long as we can recollect there has been, in many parts of the State, a prejudice against Wilmington as bitter as the extraordinary and unaccountable. Our city has been no more than a mere name upon the State's Treasury. If her schemes of internal improvements have asked aid of the State, the request came after Wilmington had contributed largely of her own means. Her debt, today, contracted for the advancement of works of internal improvement, hangs a mighty burden upon her energies and advancement. Most of her citizens have lost heavily, and not a few of them have been impoverished by their subscriptions to these enterprises. And now when she is straining every nerve to pay her old indebtedness, and to build other lines of railroads, a majority of the members of the Legislature have voted to crush out her energies and check her growth.

How different in other States. Virginia makes the State's productiveness pay toll to her Treasury at Richmond or Norfolk. South Carolina directs her legislation to build up Charleston; Georgia's network of railroads has made Savannah the first city on the Southern Atlantic coast. Alabama and Louisiana are careful of the commercial growth and importance of Mobile and New Orleans. It is left for North Carolina to throw stumbling blocks in the way of her chief port and commercial city.

How would Georgia receive a proposition to build a railroad from Montgomery, Alabama, to Charleston, South Carolina, tapping her system of railroads, thirty miles above the city of Savannah. Such a proposition would not even be permitted to have decent burial in a committee room. It would not be considered.

And does Wilmington deserve such treatment from legislators from other portions of the State? Almost unaided, Wilmington built the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. She subscribed for that work one hundred and fifty dollars for every man, woman and child, white and black, within her corporate limits. Her subscription amounted to fifty per cent, more than the assessed value of all the real estate

# Wilmington

Vol. 28.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1872.

## LOCAL.

is the place. When finished, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was the largest in the world, and remained so for seven years, and then the Czar of Russia was the first to build a longer one, with the vast resources of his Empire.

The subscriptions to the Wilmington and Manchester, and Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroads were almost as liberal, every cent of which has been lost; but her citizens do not regret the loss of the stock, as the roads have been or will be secured.

And when the people of the Middle and Western portions of the State called upon the citizens of North Carolina to help build a great central line of railroad through the State, although its Eastern terminus was fixed more than eighty miles north of us, Wilmington subscribed and paid for more than one-half of the entire profits of the road.

Such is her record in regard to works of internal improvement.

To-day subscriptions are being taken, with good prospect of success, to begin within the next few months the construction of a seacoast route to Norfolk, almost parallel with the road which it is proposed to charter.

By the energy and enterprise of her citizens, her business has increased and her population grown so much that Wilmington pays a very considerable portion of the entire tax of the State—paying very liberal interest upon all the money expended by the State in her behalf.

It would seem to be the ambition of some men to pull down rather than build up our city. Good policy, as well as a decent State pride, would dictate to North Carolinians a different course.

**The Louisiana Troubles.**  
The presence in Washington City of the Committee of one hundred Louisiana citizens, with the venerable Judge Campbell at their head, gives evidence of the importance in which the troubles in the State are held by the good people of that State.

It is essential to popular liberty and to the constitutional rights of the State, that this Louisiana trouble should be thoroughly understood. The appeal has been made to the President, and it will probably be made also to Congress, for protection against an usurpation which is trampling underfoot the rights of the people. Not only the form, but the spirit of the law has been openly and ruthlessly violated, by a Federal judge, sustained by the Federal Administration at the point of the bayonet.

The patriotic Louisianians are attempting to preserve the forms of free government, even at the foot of the American throne. They at least are not willing to despair of the Republic.

We give below, from the *New Orleans Times*, the most succinct and intelligent statement of the true situation. It ought to be read and pondered by every law-abiding citizen of the United States.

**CARTHAGE EST DELEDA.**  
"It is impossible that the American people can be kept long ignorant of the facts or indifferent to the wretched condition to which this State and people are reduced by the recent outrages perpetrated on them by a corrupt ring of political adventurers, aided by a judicial confederate and the arms of the United States."

We feel, as an undesired reproach, the suspicion and imputation of utter cold-hearted insensibility on the part of the great mass of our fellow-citizens at the North. What has appeared to us in that light is ascribable to a supreme ignorance of the facts. Justice to them, as well as to our cause, requires that these facts should be kept before them, distinct and separate from the false and foreign matter and issues by which they have been loaded and confused.

Let, therefore, the admitted, undisputed and indisputable facts of this controversy be put and kept before the people in such form and manner as will leave them no longer an excuse for misconception, indifference, or lukewarmness toward a cause which involves the most serious results to the history of the Republic.

These are the facts:

1. That an election was held for State officers in this State on the 4th of November last, under the laws of the State, and with the universal admission by all parties of its fairness and peacefulness; that at such election there were twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty more votes received than were ever polled before.

2. That not a word was uttered in reference to the fairness of this election until the result was proclaimed as in favor of the Conservative party in the State; that then a plot was hatched in the Custom House of this city to have this election set aside and the returns so suppressed as to fast into the offices of the State all the Radical candidates, and especially to exterminate negro majority in the Legislature.

3. To effect this object the United States District Attorney conceals to a caucus of Federal office-holders a bill in chancery in the name of Kellogg, alleging that he has been deprived of ten thousand votes, which, if they had been cast, would have given him the majority. In support of his allegations he files some three thousand five hundred affidavits, printed, and with the cross marks attached, of negroes in the remote country parishes.

4. Before any sifting or inquiry into the these mere allegations and affidavits could be made—before any trial could be had, the United States Judge issues an interlocutory order, directing the United States Marshal to seize the State House, to expel the regular officers of the State, and to recognize and install as the real government the beaten Radical negro candidates, who are proclaimed by a bogus or fraudulent Board.

5. The returns of this Board, created by Trevelyan's order, were flagrantly false and fictitious, based on no other facts or figures than the mere calculations of a partisan committee, and the exclusion of all returns of votes actually received by the Conservative candidates.

There is no man of their own party with a spark of decency who does not laugh to scorn this miserable botch and fiction.

Even Kellogg, by his own intimations, has admitted the gross outrage and falsehood of these returns, and declared that Conservative candidates were elected who are returned by this Board as defeated by thousands of votes.

6. That this, and by means of this same interlocutory order of Durell, one of the most corrupt and unscrupulous men that ever hung upon the outskirts of our community, whose term of office had expired, and with all power to act as Lieutenant Governor, was clothed by United States bayonets into the Chief Executive chair of the State and is recognized as such by the Federal Government.

7. That the immediate effects of these several acts, and consequences of this interlocutory order of a United States Judge, are the installation, over the State of Louisiana, of a government consisting of the following officials:

**For Governor**—A United States Senator, *Edward L. Durell*.—**The Negro United States Collector of the Port of Shreveport.**

**For President of the Senate**—The Multa Surveyor of the port of New Orleans.

**For Speaker of the House of Representatives**—The United States Postmaster at New Orleans.

**For Auditor of the State**—The Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

**For Senators and Members of the House of Representatives**—Sixty-eight ignorant and corrupt negroes, a majority of whom hold subordinate offices in the Collector's and Assessor's Departments of the United States Government.

This is the government which has been forced upon the people of the State of Louisiana, through an order in chancery of a petty Judge, enforced by the arms of the Federal Government; and these are the facts, under which this outrage has been consummated, upon which the American people must now declare their convictions and judgment.

If such transactions can obtain their approval and support; if the precipitate and evidently ignorant sanction given by the authorities at Washington be sustained by them, then is the empire inaugurated in the place of the one free republic, and Louisiana converted from a rich and prosperous State into a negro province, ruled by the satraps of the central authority.

**EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.**

RALEIGH, Dec. 19, 1872.

MY DEAR JOURNAL.—The Legislature adjourned for the Christmas holidays this morning before breakfast, and the members generally went away seemingly as happy and as much elated at the prospect of going home for Christmas as a parcel of school boys. Scarcely a one went away without first having laid in a supply of candies, toys, knives and drums and dolls, &c., &c. for the little ones, and more substantial gifts for the larger ones at home. Even the old bachelors and the young bachelors were to be seen spending the remnant of their *per diem* for something to make glad other hearts than their own. One can scarcely conceive a more pitiable or a more ludicrous sight than is presented by a poor old bachelor uncle in a large "notion store," selecting toys and Christmas gifts generally for little masters and misses.

The palpable helplessness of the poor negroes is a truly pitiable case. Confusion rapidly becomes worse, confounded, and doubt and desperation rule the hour.

Judging from the jubilant spirits with which our legislators turned their faces homeward, one would think they did not fear condemnation at the hands of their constituents. It would be difficult just now to say how much work the Legislature has done. In the earlier weeks of the session the greater portion of the labor necessarily consists of preparation and investigation of work that must be done in the Committee Room, and yet makes no show upon the records. It will accordingly be no just cause for surprise to learn that no final action has been taken upon the great question of the State Debt and the Committee on State Debt and Liabilities reported through its venerable Chairman, Senator Norwood, that though they had anxiously and carefully considered the matter, they had been unable to agree upon any proposition that promised to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of our financial difficulties.

The Committee on Constitutional Reform was excused from reporting upon the right of the Legislature to separate the several amendments proposed to the Constitution for the reason that, last week, in order to accommodate as far as possible all differences of opinion, another Committee, consisting of an equal number of Radicals and Conservatives, in each house, was raised to consider the matter. There seems now to be scarcely any doubt that the several amendments will be acted upon separately and that the required two-thirds vote will be given for the most of them.

Neither the revenue bill nor the school law have as yet been perfected. Judge Battle's Compilation of the laws is also to be disposed of. It by no means follows, however, that these great questions have been in his favor, and would have given him the majority. In support of his allegations he files some three thousand five hundred affidavits, printed, and with the cross marks attached, of negroes in the remote country parishes.

4. Before any sifting or inquiry into the these mere allegations and affidavits could be made—before any trial could be had, the United States Judge issues an interlocutory order, directing the United States Marshal to seize the State House, to expel the regular officers of the State, and to recognize and install as the real government the beaten Radical negro candidates, who are proclaimed by a bogus or fraudulent Board.

5. The returns of this Board, created by Trevelyan's order, were flagrantly false and fictitious, based on no other facts or figures than the mere calculations of a partisan committee, and the exclusion of all returns of votes actually received by the Conservative candidates.

There is no man of their own party with a spark of decency who does not laugh to scorn this miserable botch and fiction.

There is no greater mistake in social life than indulging in over familiarity. Intercourse, even between intimate friends, should have some dignity about it.

A gentleman who had been arguing with an ignorant until his patience was exhausted, said he did not wish him dead, but he would be glad to see him know where it ate that little yaller dog.

The listed taxables, to say nothing of the unlisted taxables, for New Hanover county, for the year 1872, as returned by Sheriff Schenck, amount to \$17,025.85. Of this the tax on retailers of spirituous liquors is \$2,717.09, which goes to the school fund; tax on merchants and other dealers \$5,492.92; tax on commission merchants \$3,000.08; on licensed retailers of spirituous liquors \$1,800.00; and the rest embracing managers, sidewalks and so forth and so forth.

**SHOT IN THE LEG.**—On last Wednesday, at Scott's Hill, on the Newbern road, about 12 miles from the city, a young man by the name of Bryan, a son of Mr. R. K. Bryan, of that place, got into a difficulty with one Isaac Loflin, colored, which resulted in the latter being shot in the leg by the former. He was yesterday brought to the city and taken to the College, on Third street, where the wound was examined by Dr. Norcum. The ball was ascertained to have embedded itself in the fleshy part of the leg, and there is no danger apprehended.

**WOOLEN & RICHARDSON.**—We beg particular attention to the announcement made elsewhere that our friends, Capt. F. M. Woollen, late Conductor on the W. C. & R. I. R., and Capt. V. V. Richardson, recently the popular Sheriff of Columbus county, will open a commission house in this city next month.

We predict a great success for these gentlemen. They are, very deservedly, two of the most popular men in the Cape Fear section, and stand very high in the business world. Gallant officers of the same regiment during the war, and faithful and conscientious in the positions they have filled since its close, we cordially wish them success in their new enterprise.

**CUTTING AFFAIR.**—Early yesterday morning Mr. Murray, in the employ of Messrs. G. B. Barker & Co., found a man by the name of John Davis, concealed on their premises at the foot of Castle street. He therefore took him into custody, and with the assistance of a man named Green, an employee at the gas works, started to the guard house. On the way there, a difficulty occurred between the prisoner and his two captors, when Davis drew a razor and cut Mr. Green in the face. His face showed a pretty considerable gash on the left side, extending from the eye to the mouth. Davis was taken to the guard house and the wounded man received the necessary surgical attention. The injuries, we are glad to learn, are not considered in any way dangerous.

**SEAMEN'S HOME.**—We understand that early in the Spring the Seamen's Home building, corner Front and Dock streets, is to be taken down and rebuilt. The plans for the new building have been drawn by Mr. James F. Ross, the architect, and have been approved by the Committee. The new building will be of brick, four stories high, with a Mansard roof and will be substantially and handsomely put up. The street floor is to be used for entrances, on Dock street, while an iron front is to be put into the front on Front street, which is to be divided into two large and elegant stores, 20x28 feet each. The new building, when completed, will prove a great ornament to the city, especially so if it shall be as handsome as the plans indicate that it will.

The Bethel, on Dock street, and adjoining the above, is to be left standing as it is now.

**A GALLANT DEED.**—A few weeks since a young man (of prepossessing manners, but modest deportment, commenced business in Tarboro as a wholesale grocer and commission merchant, representing a branch from two of the largest houses of Wilmington and New York.

Two weeks ago he had occasion to visit Washington, and took passage on the steamer "Vesta."

As the steamer, on her downward trip, and going at full speed, was approaching some landing below Greenville, a negro man fell overboard.

The steamer was immediately slowed and a small boat lowered, but such was the speed of the boat that the unfortunate man must have perished but for the gallant conduct of the gentleman alluded to.

Seeing the danger, he threw off his coat and boots and sprang in the water and succeeded in reaching the drowning man as he was going down the third time. They were both taken up by the small boat, but the gentleman is reported to have presented a most laughable appearance upon his arrival at Washington. Being rather lengthy individual the pants borrowed from some of their regular passengers were not much to his general benefit.

Mr. S. S. Nash is the gentleman who performed this gallant deed. And Mr. Nash is a wholesale grocer and commission buyer, representing the houses of Williams & Murphree, Wilmington, and Murphree & Co., New York.—*Tarboro Southern.*

**COAL IN THE EARTH.**  
Professor Atwood mentions that a quarry of a million of square miles of the earth's surface "are covered with sand stones and shales of the carboniferous period, among them being the great coal fields. The most part is accessible. Now there are upwards of three million square yards of surface in a square mile, and assuming an average total thickness of ten yards for all the distinct seams of each coal field, we find for the total number of cubic yards of available coal the enormous figure of 7,500,000,000. As a cubic yard of coal weighs nearly a ton, we may say that there are in round numbers 7,000,000,000 of tons of coal available for the use of the human race. If we took the average number of years for all living at the present moment during the next 3,000 years to be 2,000,000,000, and the annual consumption for all purposes to be at the average rate of one ton per head, the supply would last for that enormous period."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

There is no greater mistake in social life than indulging in over familiarity. Intercourse, even between intimate friends, should have some dignity about it.

A gentleman who had been arguing with an ignorant until his patience was exhausted, said he did not wish him dead, but he would be glad to see him know where it ate that little yaller dog.

There is no greater mistake in social life than indulging in over familiarity. Intercourse, even between intimate friends, should have some dignity about it.

A gentleman who had been arguing with an ignorant until his patience was exhausted, said he did not wish him dead, but he would be glad to see him know where it ate that little yaller dog.

There is no greater mistake in social life than indulging in over familiarity. Intercourse, even between intimate friends, should have some dignity about it.

## A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Reappearance of a Man Supposed to have been Murdered.

MURDERED.

CENTREVILLE, Onondaga County, N. Y., December 16.—Never since the discovery of the Cardiff Giant in this county has anything occurred in its boundaries to attract such general interest in this vicinity as the return to his home in the town of De Witt, near the village of Colborne, of a man whose name was Blodgett, who, it was supposed on strong circumstantial evidence, assassinated one night about five years ago.

The circumstances attending this case are extraordinary, and seem more like a fictitious tale than an unparaphrased truth.

Blodgett, who has suddenly appeared among his old neighbors, for many years owned and lived on a fine farm of about one hundred acres, six miles or so from Colborne. He was generally considered a wealthy man, and had the entire confidence of the whole community, having held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years.

Five years ago he left home one Friday evening to go to Colborne, where he was to get a considerable sum of money to pay a number of workmen the next night who were constructing a building for him. He did not return that night nor the next day, and his family, who were in a great anxiety, sent a messenger to Colborne to see if he was there, but he was nowhere to be found.

The messenger went to the place where Mr. Blodgett was supposed to be, and found him lying on the ground, apparently dead. He was taken home, and his wife, who was with him, with a request that their lives might be saved. The first news of the case was that Mr. Blodgett had been murdered, and that his body was found in a field near his home.

The story was soon spread, and the people were much interested in the case. The body was found in a field near his home, and the people were much interested in the case.

The weather making it impossible to carry off the body, it was left in the field, and the people were much interested in the case.

The weather making it impossible to carry off the body, it was left in the field, and the people were much interested in the case.

The weather making it impossible to carry off the body, it was left in the field, and the people were much interested in the case.

The weather making it impossible to carry off the body, it was left in the field, and the people were much interested in the case.

The weather making it impossible to carry off the body, it was left in the field, and the people were much interested in the case.

The weather making it impossible to carry off the body, it was left in the field, and the people were much interested in the case.

The weather making it impossible to carry off the body, it was left in the field, and the people were much interested in the case.

The weather making it impossible to carry off the body, it was left in the field, and the people were much interested in the case.

The weather making it impossible to carry off the body, it was left in the field, and the people were much interested in the case.

The weather making it impossible to carry off the body, it was left in the field, and the people were much interested in the case.

The weather making it impossible to carry off the body, it was left in the field, and the people were much interested in the case.

## THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor.  
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers for \$1.00 per month, in advance. For six months, \$5.00; for a year, \$10.00. Single copies, 5 cents. THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, at Two Dollars per annum; One Dollar for six months. No subscription received for the WEEKLY for less than six months.

No. 50.

## Our Great Southern Outlaws.

"Taking up the list of Senators and members of the Thirty-sixth Congress, we have the following:

"Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Senator from Alabama—a gentleman of quiet tastes, who, if living, has not been heard of since the war, and is not likely to come up again for office. (He is dead.)

"Hon. Clement C. Clay, Jr., United States Senator from Alabama, has withdrawn from public life, and since his election has been engaged in the practice of law at Washington City.

"Hon. David Yulee, United States Senator from Florida, took no prominent part in the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. Stephen L. Mallory, Senator from Florida, was a prominent member of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. Alfred Iverson, United States Senator from Georgia, is now greatly advanced in years. He is out of political life, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.

"Hon. John B. Gordon, and other members of the Confederate service, and has been devoted since to railroad matters. He is president of the railroad, lying between Fernandina and Cedar Key, called the Florida Railroad.